
USAID User Interface Style Guide

Version 1.0

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Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
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1 Purpose

The purpose of the *Style Guide* is to provide web designers, developers, and managers with an information architecture, common templates, and design composition to build and implement a standard, consistent user interface. It serves as a primary reference tool for creating screens and defines the navigation, graphic elements, and common page templates that are integral to the successful implementation of the new USAID web site design. Benefits of the *Style Guide* include:

- Access to system templates
- Detailed description of the cascading style sheet
- Information on colors, fonts, styles, and graphics

2 Graphic Composition

Consistency, persistency, and simplicity are the drivers behind the GUI design. The look-and-feel features a color palette and design grid that makes use of white space, contrast, and hierarchy to create an intuitive interface. The design also uses a cascading style sheet (CSS) as the primary tool to help developers maintain standards of desired use and presentation of HTML tags.

2.2 Minimum Requirements

Below is a list of the minimum configuration standards for USAID (Figure 1). Please see USAID's XWEB for additional guidance on developing and maintaining pages: http://www.usaid.gov/info_technology/xweb/.

Browser	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internet Explorer 5.5, 6.0 and Netscape Communicator 4.6 and higher.• JavaScript must be enabled
Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PC or PC compatible and Macintosh.
Processor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pentium III 300 MHz or higher• SVGA graphics adapter monitor (16-bit or higher color display and 1024 x 768 resolution are recommended)
Internet Connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to work with 56K or higher modems, DSL, cable modem or T1 line
Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 800x600 pixel monitor resolution. (1024x768 recommended)
Colors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thousands
Coding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• W3C and Section 508 compliant

Standards

**Supported
Media Types**

- Adobe Acrobat Reader 4.05 or higher
- Real audio

Figure 1. Minimum Requirements

2.3 Fonts

The Arial family is the chosen font for all HTML text throughout the USAID Web site. It is important that the font presentation be defined only within the cascading style sheet (CSS). Application of the font presentation occurs when the desired class is called in an HTML tag, such as a <td> or <div>, that surrounds the text. The font size varies in size from smaller text found in the content boxes to larger text used for page titles. Within the CSS, Arial is followed by sans-serif for users who do not have the Arial font installed on their computer.

```
BODY, TD {  
    FONT-WEIGHT: normal;  
    FONT-SIZE: 12px;  
    MARGIN: 0px;  
    COLOR: #000000;  
    FONT-STYLE: normal;  
    FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif  
}
```

2.4 Colors

The colors and fonts reinforce the USAID visual design and are an integral part of the web site's aesthetics and navigation. When using color for content boxes, fonts, and tables, the global color palette (Figure 2), or a supplemental palette approved by LPA must be used.

Color	HTML Color Code	RGB Color Code	Purpose
Dark Teal	#003366	R: 0, G: 51, B: 102	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary Navigation• Active Links• Hover Links
Blue	#00286C	R: 0, G: 42, B: 108	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary Navigation• Content Box• Page Titles
Light Blue	#336699	R: 51, G: 102, B: 153	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Content Box
Red	#C2113A	R: 194, G: 17, B: 58	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Content Box• Breadcrumb
Light Red	#CC6666	R: 204, G: 102, B: 102	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Content Box
Dark Gray	#666666	R: 102, G: 102, B: 102	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Content Box• Table Shading
Gray	#DDDDDD	R: 221, G: 221, B: 221	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Content Box• Table Shading

Light Gray		#EEEEEE	R: 238, G: 238, B: 238	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Content BoxTable Shading
------------	--	---------	------------------------	---

Figure 2. Color Palette

2.5 Images

To minimize download times and keep graphics from affecting page performance, the primary menu navigation buttons, page header, and success story feature are the main graphics used on the templates. Where images are used on a page, the height, width, and alt attributes of each HTML image tag must be specified. If a particular graphic is not fully downloaded, the height and width tags allow the browser to allot space for the image and continue with the display of the page, while the alt tag provides the user with a textual description of the image until it is visible. Within content regions, you may insert a caption.

Images presented as photographs and their captions must be placed in a table with a background color using one of the lighter hues of the global color palette, or an LPA-approved supplemental palette. The image itself must have a one-pixel black border, using the HTML border attribute, or embedded in the graphic itself.

(Figure 3. HTML Code and Image of Graphic with Caption)

```
<!-- Start Caption -->

<table border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="6" align="left" bgcolor="#dddddd">
<tr>
    <td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td class="Caption" align="Center">Caption Text</td>
</tr>
</table>

<!-- End Caption -->
```



Caption Text

Figure 3. HTML Code and Image of Graphic with Caption

2.6 Buttons

Buttons (Figure 4) are used to perform an action, such as executing a search or submitting a form. The CSS defines the color, style and padding of the button. Within content boxes, use the button class that corresponds to the color of the content table.

```
<input type="submit" value="GO" class="ActionButtonLightBlue" name="GO">
```



Figure 4. Button HTML Code and Style

2.7 Cascading Style Sheets

Cascading style sheets (CSS) control the fonts, colors, margins, alignment, and overall layout of the USAID pages. The CSS contains class definitions that are applied to HTML elements. For example, if a web designer wants the color for a content box table to be red and all text within the table white, the following class would be defined:

```
Table.Red {  
    BACKGROUND-COLOR: #C2113A;  
}  
  
.ContentBoxWhite {  
    FONT-WEIGHT: normal;  
    FONT-SIZE: 10px;  
    COLOR: #ffffff;  
    PADDING-TOP: 5px;  
    PADDING-RIGHT: 8px;  
    PADDING-LEFT: 8px;  
    LINE-HEIGHT: 14px;  
    MARGIN-BOTTOM: 10px;  
}
```

Cascading style sheets are extremely useful and flexible. For more information on style sheets, please see the World Wide Web Consortium's web site on CSS, <http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/>.

2.7.1 Presentation and Use

The name of the USAID style sheet is main.css. Classes that begin with a single period, “.”, are generic classes that can be used in conjunction with any HTML elements in the code. For the purposes of the templates, these elements are usually limited to `<td>`, `<div>`, and `<table>` tags. Classes that begin with an HTML element name (“TD”, “Table”) are reserved for use with those specific elements

only. For example, the class “Table.Blue” can only be used within a <Table> tag only.

2.7.2 Class Definitions

The following list (Figure 5) contains a description all classes in the main.css file:

Class Name	Description
A { COLOR: #C2113A }	Sets the default link color to red.
A:link { COLOR: #C2113A }	Sets the link color to red.
A:visited { COLOR: # CC6666 }	Visited link appears in light red.
A:active { COLOR: #003366 }	Changes the link color to dark blue when the link is active.
A:hover { COLOR: #003366 }	Changes the link color to dark blue with the user's cursor mouses over the link.
.White, font.White, a.White, a.White:link, a.White:visited { COLOR: #ffffff; TEXT-DECORATION: none; }	Font style, color, and padding for all content boxes that use white text for hyperlinks. (red, blue, light blue, and dark gray)
a.White:hover { COLOR: #CCCCCC; }	Font style, color, and padding for all content boxes that use white text for hyperlinks. (red, blue, light blue, and dark gray)
.Black, font.Black, a.Black, a.Black:link, a.Black:visited { COLOR: #000000; TEXT-DECORATION: none; }	Font style, color, and padding for all content boxes that use black text for hyperlinks. (gray)
a.Black:hover { COLOR: #666666;	Font style, color, and padding for all content boxes that use black

{	text for hyperlinks. (gray)
BODY, TD { FONT-WEIGHT: normal; FONT-SIZE: 12px; MARGIN: 0px; COLOR: #000000; FONT-STYLE: normal; FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif }	Font style and color for the body of the screen, or content within a table cell.
B { FONT-STYLE: Bold; FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif }	Creates a font style for bold formatting.
DIV { FONT-SIZE: 11px; COLOR: #003366; FONT-STYLE: normal; FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif }	Font style for <div> tags. Set to help with Netscape css issues.
UL { list-style-type: square; }	Ordered lists use a square as the bullet, rather than a circle.
UL.mod { list-style-type: square; list-style-position: inside; margin-left: 0px; }	Positions the bullet for links in the side navigation modules.
li.White { margin-bottom: 5px }	Adds spacing for links in the side navigation modules – white text on dark background.
li.Black { margin-bottom: 5px }	Adds spacing for links in the side navigation modules – black text on light background.
.Content { FONT-SIZE: 12px; COLOR: #000000; FONT-STYLE: normal; FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif; PADDING-LEFT: 10px; PADDING-RIGHT: 10px; VERTICAL-ALIGN: top; }	Font style, color, and padding for the content regions of the subpage.
.Breadcrumb { FONT-SIZE: 9.5px; COLOR: #C2113A; FONT-STYLE: normal;	Font style, color, and padding for the breadcrumb on subpages.

<pre>FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif; PADDING-TOP: 4px; PADDING-BOTTOM: 8px; HEIGHT: 16px; LINE-HEIGHT: 2px; }</pre>	
<pre>.Title { FONT-WEIGHT: bold; FONT-SIZE: 16px; COLOR: #003366 }</pre>	Font style and color for optional titles used within the content region.
<pre>H2 { FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif; FONT-WEIGHT: bold; FONT-SIZE: 18px; COLOR: #003366; MARGIN-TOP: 12px; }</pre>	Font style and color for subpage title. Must be used at the top of the page, below the breadcrumb.
<pre>H3 { FONT-WEIGHT: bold; FONT-SIZE: 16px; COLOR: #003366; }</pre>	Further subpage section header treatment. Used as a secondary page header and for subheading within page content.
<pre>H4 { FONT-WEIGHT: bold; FONT-SIZE: 14px; COLOR: #003366; }</pre>	Further subpage section header treatment. Used as subheading within page content.
<pre>.Subheader { FONT-WEIGHT: bold; FONT-SIZE: 16px; COLOR: #003366 }</pre>	Font style and color for optional subheader text within the content region.
<pre>Table.Red { BACKGROUND-COLOR: #C2113A; }</pre>	Creates a red background color for content boxes. Used within the <table></table> tag.
<pre>Table.Blue { BACKGROUND-COLOR: #002A6C; }</pre>	Creates a blue background color for content boxes. Used within the <table></table> tag.
<pre>Table.LightBlue { BACKGROUND-COLOR: #336699; }</pre>	Creates a light blue background color for content boxes. Used within the <table></table> tag.

Table.DarkGray { BACKGROUND-COLOR: #666666; }	Creates a dark gray background color for content boxes. Used within the <table></table> tag.
Table.Gray { BACKGROUND-COLOR: #DDDDDD; }	Creates a gray background color for content boxes. Used within the <table></table> tag.
.Red { BACKGROUND-COLOR: #C2113A; }	Creates a red background color for content boxes. Used within the <td></td> tag.
.Blue { BACKGROUND-COLOR: #002A6C; }	Creates a blue background color for content boxes. Used within the <td></td> tag.
.LightBlue { BACKGROUND-COLOR: #336799; }	Creates a light blue background color for content boxes. Used within the <td></td> tag.
.DarkGray { BACKGROUND-COLOR: #666666; }	Creates a dark gray background color for content boxes. Used within the <td></td> tag.
.Gray { BACKGROUND-COLOR: #DDDDDD; }	Creates a gray background color for content boxes. Used within the <td></td> tag.
.ContentBoxWhite { FONT-WEIGHT: normal; FONT-SIZE: 11px; COLOR: #ffffff; PADDING-RIGHT: 8px; PADDING-LEFT: 8px; LINE-HEIGHT: 14px; }	Font style, color, and padding for all content boxes that use white text. (red, blue, light blue, and dark gray)
.ContentBoxBlack { FONT-WEIGHT: normal; FONT-SIZE: 11px; COLOR: #000000; PADDING-RIGHT: 8px; PADDING-LEFT: 8px; LINE-HEIGHT: 14px; }	Font style, color, and padding for all content boxes that use black text. (gray)
.Caption { FONT-WEIGHT: bold; FONT-SIZE: .6 em; COLOR: #000000; PADDING-TOP: 5px; PADDING-BOTTOM: 5px; PADDING-RIGHT: 8px; }	Font style and color for captions surrounding images on subpages.

PADDING-LEFT: 8px; }	
.CountryText { FONT-WEIGHT: normal; FONT-SIZE: 10px; PADDING-TOP: 5px; PADDING-BOTTOM: 5px; PADDING-RIGHT: 8px; PADDING-LEFT: 8px; }	Font style and padding for text in the far left section of the screen on the country subpages.
.Footer { FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif; FONT-WEIGHT: bold; FONT-SIZE: 10px; PADDING-TOP: 5px; PADDING-BOTTOM: 5px; PADDING-RIGHT: 8px; PADDING-LEFT: 8px; }	Font style, color, and padding for footer text.
.Top { FONT-WEIGHT: bold; FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif; FONT-SIZE: 10px; COLOR: #002A6C; PADDING-TOP: 5px; PADDING-BOTTOM: 5px; PADDING-RIGHT: 8px; PADDING-LEFT: 8px; }	Font style, color, and padding for the Back to Top anchor link on subpages.
.ActionButton { FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif; COLOR: #ffffff; FONT-SIZE: 11px; BACKGROUND-COLOR: #002A6C; }	Default button color and font style, using blue.
.ActionButtonBlue { FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif; COLOR: #ffffff; FONT-SIZE: 11px; BACKGROUND-COLOR: #002A6C; }	Blue button color and font style.
.ActionButtonLightBlue { FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif; COLOR: #ffffff;	Light blue button color and font style.

<pre>FONT-SIZE: 11px; BACKGROUND-COLOR: #336799; }</pre>	
<pre>.ActionButtonGray { FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif; COLOR: #ffffff; FONT-SIZE: 11px; BACKGROUND-COLOR: #CCCCCC; }</pre>	Gray button color and font style.
<pre>.ActionButtonDarkGray { FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif; COLOR: #ffffff; FONT-SIZE: 11px; BACKGROUND-COLOR: #666666; }</pre>	Dark gray button color and font style.
<pre>.ActionButtonRed { FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif; COLOR: #ffffff; FONT-SIZE: 11px; BACKGROUND-COLOR: #BE405D; }</pre>	Red button color and font style.
<pre>.ActionButtonLightRed { FONT-FAMILY: Arial, Geneva, sans-serif; COLOR: #ffffff; FONT-SIZE: 11px; BACKGROUND-COLOR: #BE405D; }</pre>	Light red button color and font style.
<pre>.FormInputExtraLarge { margin-left: 5px; margin-top: 1px; margin-right: 5px; margin-bottom: 1px; padding-left: 3px; width: 200px; }</pre>	Form control style and padding. Creates a 200 pixel wide control box for either text input, drop down, or multi-select boxes.
<pre>.FormInputLarge { margin-left: 5px; margin-top: 1px; margin-right: 5px; margin-bottom: 1px; padding-left: 3px; width: 150px; }</pre>	Form control style and padding. Creates a 150 pixel wide control box for either text input, drop down, or multi-select boxes.
<pre>.FormInputMed { margin-left: 5px; }</pre>	Form control style and padding. Creates a 60 pixel wide control box

<pre> margin-top: 1px; margin-right: 5px; margin-bottom: 1px; padding-left: 3px; width: 60px; } </pre>	for either text input, drop down, or multi-select boxes.
<pre> .FormInputSmall { margin-left: 5px; margin-top: 1px; margin-right: 5px; margin-bottom: 1px; padding-left: 3px; width: 50px; } </pre>	Form control style and padding. Creates a 50 pixel wide control box for either text input, drop down, or multi-select boxes.

Figure 5. Class Definitions

2.8 Navigation Modules

Navigation Modules (Figure 6) highlight or focus on particular information related to the information presented on a page. They are differentiated by different colors of the USAID color palette, or a supplemental color palette approved by LPA. The following are examples of types of navigation modules you may want to include, but you are encouraged to create others specific to your content.

Topic	Color	Description
Search	Blue or Dark Gray	Search the USAID web site.
What's new	Light Gray	New items added to the site. It should be one-line that leads to additional information.
Related Links	Light Blue	Links to pages that are related to the content presented.
Jump to...	Light Blue	Anchor links to items on the same page.
Country Locator	Light Blue	Drop-down box of countries with USAID programs.
Success Stories	Light Blue	Links to success stories related to a particular page.
Publications	Dark Gray	List of publications related to a particular page.
Press Releases	Gray	Press releases related to a particular page.
In the News...	Gray	News stories and items.

<!-- Start Related links -->
<tr>

```
<td valign="top" colspan="2" width="198"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td valign="top" width="10"></td>
<td valign="top" width="188" align="right">
<table border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" width="188" class="LightBlue">
<tr>
<td valign="top" width="188"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td valign="top" width="188">
<div class="ContentBoxWhite">
<ul>
<li> <a href="#" class="White">Link 1</a></li>
<li> <a href="#" class="White">Link 2</a></li>
<li> <a href="#" class="White">Link 3</a></li>
<li> <a href="#" class="White">Link 4</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
</td>
</tr>
</table></td>
</tr>

<!-- End Related Links -->
```

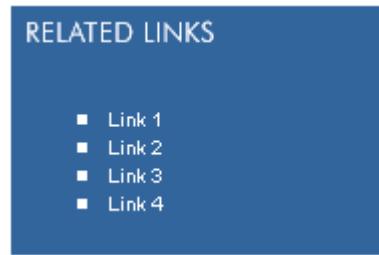


Figure 6. Content Box HTML Code and Style

Modules may not be hard-coded into the page, and must be created as separate files in a /module subfolder of your directory, and included in the page using SSI code. Please note in the following example that "/folder/subfolder/" is intended to illustrate that the URL reference must originate from the root of the server, and should not imply that you must name your subfolders "subfolder." Link URLs contained in navigation modules must also be referenced in relation to the server root, so that they will work when included elsewhere on the USAID site.

```
<!-- #include virtual="/folder/subfolder/modules/related_links_mod.html" -->
```

2.9 Breadcrumbs

Breadcrumbs (Figure 7) is a form of navigation where a user is presented with the full hierarchical path from the main homepage down through all the levels to

the current page. Users get a full sense of their current location relative to the site structure and can jump up to any desired high-level page in the path in a single click. Each subpage template implements the breadcrumbs feature, with a breadcrumb trail that tracks the absolute path to its location on the site starting with the homepage.



Figure 7. Breadcrumbs

3 Templates and Components

3.2 Page Construct

The USAID interface is separated into five regions: primary navigation, header, content box, content, and footer (Figure 8). Out of these regions, the primary navigation, header, and footer remain in the same area on the page throughout the site. Through the use of dynamic HTML (DHTML) cascading menu layers, the primary navigation guides users through secondary pages. The content box regions contain placeholders for functionality such as subnavigation, searching, using the country locator, related links, and other information highlights, The content region is reserved for text and images related to the page subject matter.

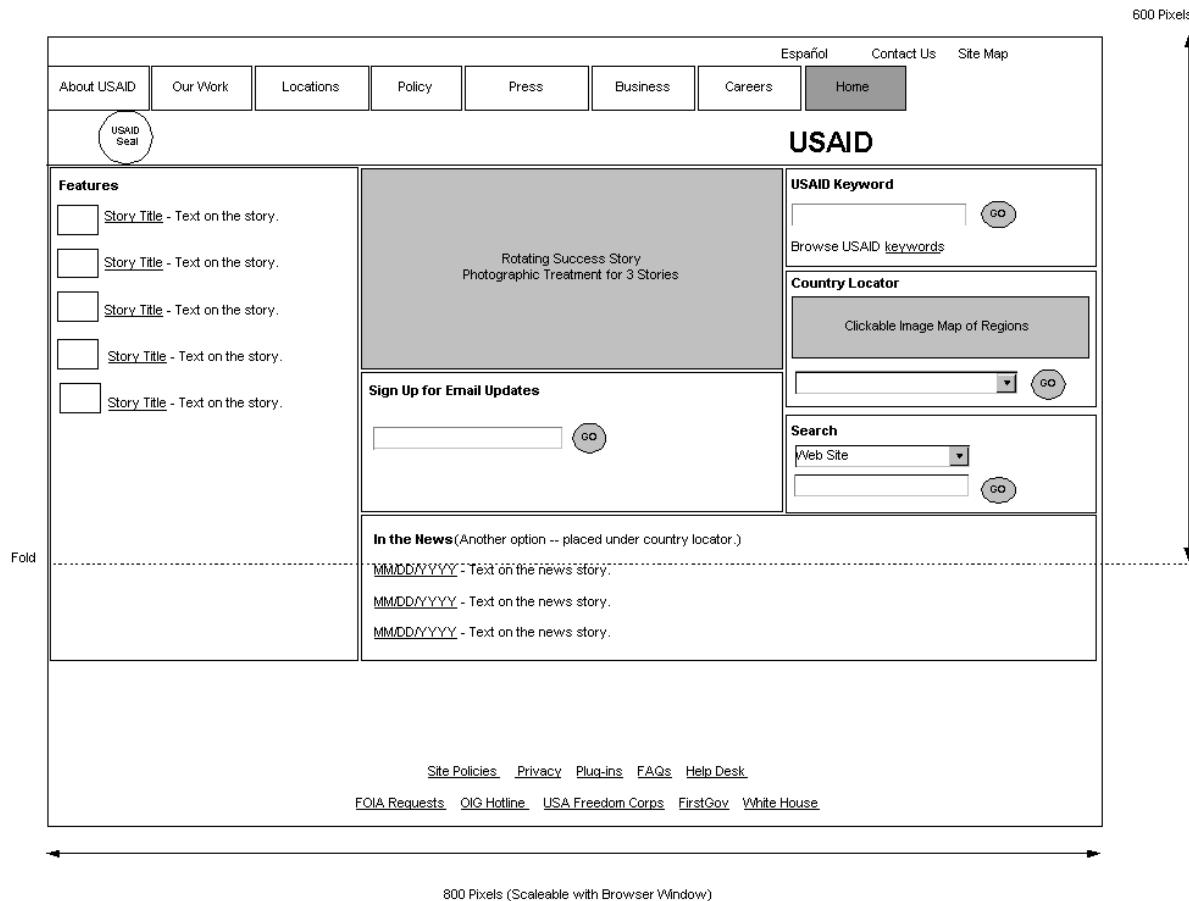


Figure 8. Homepage Construct

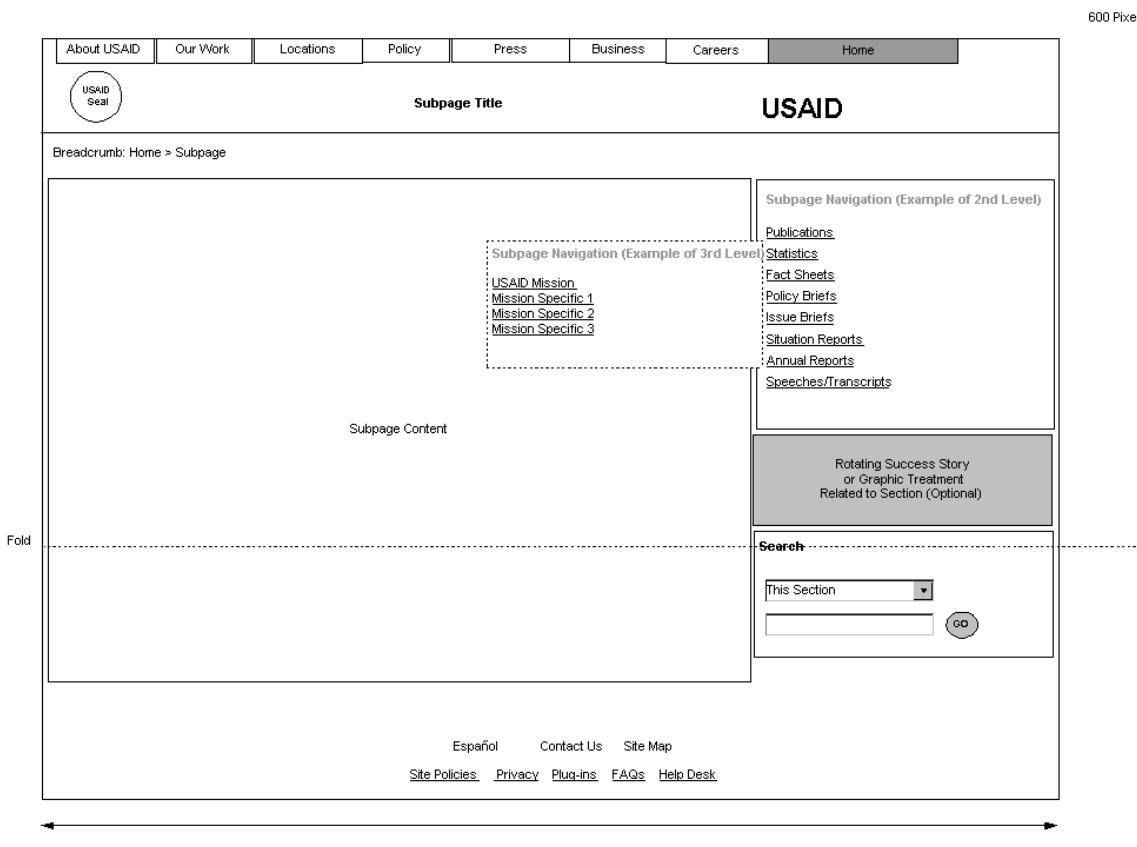


Figure 9. Subpage Construct

3.3 Navigation

The primary navigation (**Figure 10**) serves as the overall “table of contents” and reflects USAID’s high-level site architecture. It provides for a consistent navigation schema that looks and functions the same way. No matter where a user is on a site, they can always return to high-level topic areas that are related to all pages. The primary navigation uses DHTML menus to provide access to all major areas of the site.



Figure 10. Primary Cascading Menu Navigation

Secondary navigation consists of topics found under the primary navigation, that reflect a site’s sub-level information architecture. It helps create a site structure

that allows users to move within sub-sites and sub-sections and is represented through cascading menus off the primary navigation bar. For larger secondary sites, a left pop-out navigation schema is available within a navigation content box region. This pop-out navigation should follow the style of the segment of the secondary navigation from which it originates. Do not modify the code provided for the pop-out navigation, with the exception of the link text, URLs, text colors, background colors, and width. Text color should be either black or white, and the background colors should be selected from the standard or LPA-approved palette. Suggested maximum width of the pop-out navigation box is 190 pixels, but it can be as large as 250 pixels if necessary. In the following array code, the width is represented by the number 250.

```
style1=[                                         // style1 is an array of properties. You can have
       as many property arrays as you need. This means that menus can have their own style.

        "ffffff",                                // Mouse Off Font Color
        "C2113A",                                // Mouse Off Background Color
        "ffffff",                                // Mouse On Font Color
        "D3355A",                                // Mouse On Background Color
```

Figure 111. Pop-out Cascading Menu Color

```
addmenu(menu=["home","","250,0,,style1,,,effect,,,,,",
             ,"&nbsp;&nbsp;Home 1","#,,,1
             ,"&nbsp;&nbsp;Home 2","#,,,1
             ,"&nbsp;&nbsp;Home 3","#,,,1
             ,"&nbsp;&nbsp;Home 4","#,,,1
           ])

addmenu(menu=["live","","250,0,,style1,"Left",effect,,,,,",
             ,"&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;Asia &amp; the Near
             East","/locations/asia_and_the_near_east","",1
             ,"&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;Latin America &amp; the
             Caribbean","/locations/latin_america_and_the_caribbean","",1
             ,"&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;Europe and Eurasia","/locations/europe_and_eurasia","",1
           ])
```

Figure 122. Pop-out Cascading Menu Width

3.4 Templates

3.4.1 Homepage

Description: The homepage template (Figure) is available for the USAID main page only. It is the primary entry point for access to USAID content and helps direct users to sections of the site that meet their information needs. In addition to features and success stories, the template uses content boxes to highlight search options, the country locator tool, and news stories.

ABOUT USAID OUR WORK LOCATIONS POLICY PRESS BUSINESS CAREERS Espanol Contact Us Site Map HOME

 THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

USAID

FEATURES


Assistance for Iraq
The U.S. will provide 610,000 metric tons of food, and is working to reopen the port at Umm Qasr.


Rebuilding Afghanistan
During the past two fiscal years, the U.S. government has provided \$780 million in assistance to Afghanistan.


Healing Children in the West Bank
This photo essay shows how USAID is helping boys and girls face their problems so that they can focus on school, and on being children!


Africa Food Crisis
Over 1 million metric tons of food have been provided, and the needs of up to 35 million continue to be met.


Meet the Missions
An innovative new video series on its website describing the work of its missions abroad.


FY04 Budget Request
The total request is \$8.7 billion and includes increases in basic education and agriculture.


Sudan Humanitarian Relief
Sudan's civil war has resulted in massive destruction and loss of life.

USAID KEYWORD

[Browse USAID Keywords »](#)

COUNTRY LOCATOR


SIGN UP FOR EMAIL UPDATES

SEARCH
Web Site

IN THE NEWS ...

■ Link 1
■ Link 2
■ Link 3
■ Link 4

Email This Page  Site Policies : Privacy : Plug-ins : FAQs : Help Desk : FOIA Requests : OIG Hotline :
To view PDF files, [download](#) the accessible version of the Adobe Reader. 
To listen to audio files, [download](#) Real Player. 

Last Updated on: May 19, 2003

Figure 13. Homepage

3.4.2 Subpage

Description: The subpage template (Figure 13) is used to present all secondary, tertiary and content heavy pages containing information on USAID services, programs, policy, regulatory information, issues, and events. It can contain any type of content including data tables and graphics. The template contains allows for various content boxes to highlight related resources, new information, and news and events.

[ABOUT USAID](#) [OUR WORK](#) [LOCATIONS](#) [POLICY](#) [PRESS](#) [BUSINESS](#) [CAREERS](#)  [HOME](#)


LOCATIONS

You are here » [Home](#) » Locations

Page Title

Subsection Title
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat nulla facilisis.

Subsection Title
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat nulla facilisis.

Subsection Title
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Subsection Title
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Entrepreneur Triples Sales with Training.

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Figure 134. Subpage